

Multi-Rate Real-Time Players

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to rendering a plurality of asynchronous players on a single visual display, wherein each player is capable of rendering moving images at an arbitrary frame rate.

Description of the Related Art

10 The increasing use of digital systems to process images has resulted in the availability of systems that are capable of processing a wide variety of image types, including moving images from video and film, and virtual worlds generated from animations of three-dimensional geometric data. In a system that only has to deal with one particular data type, for example, video frames
15 at a rate of thirty frames per second, it is possible to implement digital processing circuitry that operates synchronously with the frame rate, and considerable optimisations are thereby obtained.

 As digital systems become increasingly complex, it has become customary to display several images on a visual monitor at the same time.
20 These images are typically single frames from several clips, whose contents are to be edited together to form a final scene. Sometimes these clips are from several cameras viewing the same scene, and it is known to display moving images from several synchronous clips at the same time, so a director can make a best choice as to which camera angle to use without
25 viewing each one separately.

 In a typical compositing environment, clips may be derived from several diverse sources, including various film and video formats, having

different frame rates and resolutions. Known image processing systems require that these be converted into a common format before they can be freely viewed, mixed and edited together during the video editing process. Displaying clips having different frame rates, in particular, is not done, due to excessive demands that would be made upon the graphics rendering process in order to achieve this.

Graphics rendering is typically performed by a highly optimised graphical signal processing circuit. This has many levels of pipelining in order to ensure that maximum performance is achieved for a given amount of silicon circuitry. However, switching between clips in different formats requires that pipelines in the graphics circuitry are cleared, and this will incur a prohibitive performance penalty on systems that attempt to freely display several different formats of image data. Furthermore, when several players are used to display clips having different frame rates, the necessity to switch between the different players rapidly increases this pipeline clearing overhead, making such a system impractical or very expensive to implement. In known systems, therefore, only one format is displayed at a time. Multiple formats can be represented by still frames, and these may then be previewed at high quality by adjusting the system to deal exclusively with that format while it is being viewed or edited. High quality combination of image types on the same display is only done by explicit conversion into a common format prior to editing.

Brief Summary of the Invention

It is an aim of the present invention to provide an improved method of simultaneously displaying multiple clips, each having potentially a different frame update rate, and thus providing an efficient mean of performing

computational load balancing by establishing priority between the clips.

Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawings

5 *Figure 1* shows an image processing system, including a computer and a monitor;

Figure 2 details main components of the computer shown in *Figure 1*, including a main memory and a graphics card;

Figure 3 details an image displayed on the monitor shown in *Figure 1* during image processing;

10 *Figure 4* summarises operations of the image processing system shown in *Figure 1*, including a step of image processing;

Figure 5 summarises hardware components of the graphics card shown in *Figure 2*;

15 *Figure 6* details operational characteristics of the graphics card shown in *Figure 2*;

Figure 7 details contents of the main memory shown in *Figure 2* during image processing, including image processing instructions;

Figure 8 details the invention including a scheduler **821** and a queue for each player;

20 *Figure 9* details the scheduler shown in *Figure 8*, including a step of applying a player strategy and a step of applying a scheduler strategy;

Figure 10 details a queue of the type shown in *Figure 8*;

Figure 11 summarises the step of applying a player strategy shown in *Figure 9*;

25 *Figure 12* illustrates the data flow resulting from the steps shown in *Figure 11*;

Figure 13 details the step of applying a scheduler strategy shown in

Figure 9;

Figure 14 illustrates the data flow resulting from the steps shown in *Figure 13*; and

Figure 15 details timing of graphic request allocation performed by the scheduler shown in *Figure 8*.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings.

10 A system for processing image and other data is illustrated in *Figure 1*. A processing system **101**, such as an Octane™ produced by Silicon Graphics Inc., supplies image signals to a video display unit **102**. Moving image data is stored on a redundant array of inexpensive discs (RAID) **103**. The RAID is configured in such a way as to store a large volume of data, and
15 to supply this data at a high bandwidth, when required, to the processing system **101**. The operator controls the processing environment formed by the processing system **101**, the video monitor **102** and the RAID **103**, by means of a keyboard **104**, and a stylus-operated graphics tablet **105**.

20 Instructions controlling the processing system **101** may be installed from a physical medium such as a CDROM disk **106**, or over a network, including the Internet. These instructions enable the processing system **101** to interpret user commands from the keyboard **104** and the graphics tablet **105**, such that moving image data, and possibly other media data, may be viewed, edited and otherwise processed to define a scene. A short sequence
25 of video frames, for example from one particular camera, is known as a clip. A scene may be constructed from a number of clips, usually arranged sequentially, although certain effects may combine two or more clips

simultaneously. Typically, the video material will include a mono or stereo soundtrack, which may be heard through loudspeakers contained in the video monitor **102** or through headphones. Other data, including camera motion tracking data, may be supplied to the processing system **101** via various hardware interfaces. Scene data, including clips and sound, may be loaded via a high capacity network, stored on the RAID **103**, and then manipulated in real time in order to facilitate high quality preview and rendering of the final results of image processing.

The processing system **101** shown in *Figure 1* is detailed in *Figure 2*. The processing system comprises two central processing units **201** and **202** operating in parallel. Each of these processors is a MIPS R12000 manufactured by MIPS Technologies Incorporated, of Mountain View, California. Each of these processors **201** and **202** has a dedicated secondary cache memory **203** and **204** that facilitate per-CPU storage of frequently used instructions and data. Each CPU **201** and **202** further includes separate primary instruction and data cache memory circuits on the same chip die, thereby facilitating a further level of processing improvement. A memory controller **205** provides a common connection between the processors **201** and **202** and the main memory **206**. The main memory **206** comprises two gigabytes of dynamic RAM.

The memory controller **205** further facilitates connectivity between the aforementioned components of the processing system **101** and a high bandwidth non-blocking crossbar switch **207**. The switch makes it possible to provide a direct high capacity connection between any of several attached circuits. These include a graphics card **208**. The graphics card **208** generally receives instructions from the processors **201** and **202** to perform various types of graphical image rendering processes, resulting in images, clips and

scenes being rendered in real time on the monitor **102**. A high bandwidth SCSI bridge **209** provides an interface to the RAID **103**, and also, optionally, to a Digital Data Tape recorder and playback apparatus. A high bandwidth SDI bridge **214** provides an interface to a Digital Video Tape recorder and playback apparatus. Digital tape is a commonly used medium for the storage of high quality video or cinematic clips. Images of this nature are typically transferred locally from a digital tape player or via a high speed network, onto the RAID **103**, prior to image processing being performed. Once image processing has been completed, the resulting clips and scenes are transferred back to digital tape.

A second SCSI bridge **210** facilitates connection between the crossbar switch **207** and a CDROM drive **211**. The CDROM drive provides a convenient way of receiving large quantities of instructions and data, and is typically used to install instructions for the processing system **101** onto a hard disk drive **212**. Once installed, instructions located on the hard disk drive **212** may be fetched into main memory **206** and then executed by the processors **201** and **202**. Furthermore, the hard disk drive may store important data structures representing scene data and or ways of manipulating video or film clips, which may be updated from one image processing session to the next. An input output (I/O) bridge **213** provides an interface for the graphics tablet **105** and the keyboard **104**, through which the user is able to provide instructions to the processing system **101**.

While processing image data using the system shown in *Figure 1*, it is advantageous to the user to be able to preview several different scenes and clips simultaneously. Image processing typically combines several clips, and it is therefore convenient for the user to be able to see these at the same time. As image processing systems increase in their capacity to deal with

several different formats of digital image data, and even media of many different kinds, it is preferable for the user to be able to view images of any kind of format, simultaneously on the same screen. Historically, video monitors have operated at a fixed frame rate, such as fifty or sixty frames a second, and material supplied to this type of monitor is synchronous with the monitor's frame rate. However, despite the advent of modern video display units providing screen refreshment rates as high as a hundred frames per second, the requirement for strict synchronisation remains and simultaneous rendering of clips having different frame rates presents considerable difficulties, as will be detailed later.

In the present embodiment, the image processing system shown in *Figure 1* is capable of displaying a plurality of windows on the monitor **102**. Within the context of image processing, each of these windows is termed a player, and each player may be considered as operating independently and asynchronously of the other players that are being displayed at the same time, on the same monitor **102**. Image processing actions performed by a user are typically referred to as compositing.

An example of multiple players used for compositing is shown in *Figure 3*. The monitor **102** has a display area that contains three players **301**, **302** and **303**. Each of these players provides a different view onto various aspects of a scene's construction. The first player **301** is being used by the operator to view high quality video frames at a rate of thirty frames per second. Transport controls are provided for rewind **311**, reverse play **312**, forward play **313**, fast forward **314** and stop **315**. An SMPTE standard timecode display **316** provides an indication of elapsed time of the clip being displayed in the window. The second player **302** is being used by the user to define the trajectory of a curved surface onto which the image being shown

by the first player **301** is being projected. The third player **303** is being used by the user to define the shape of the surface being used for the projection shown by the second player **302**.

To save processing time, the user has decided to preview frames on the second player **302** at a rate of fifteen frames per second. The view of the third player **303** needs only to be updated as often as possible, when processing resources become available. In the present embodiment, user interface components such as tape transport controls **311** to **316** may be considered as a degenerate form of player, which may have an update rate independent of the other players. Usually it is preferable to update user interface (UI) components (commonly referred to as widgets) at as high a rate as possible, but without interfering with the quality of an output render process.

The ability to display several different views asynchronously on the same screen provides many advantages to the user of such a system. However, it is extremely important that the results of image processing operations performed in this environment should be viewable at a high level of quality. High quality is essential if correct edit decisions are to be made. If the extra processing required by placing several asynchronous players on the same display becomes too high, this will result in the processing system not being able to keep up with the demands being placed on it, resulting in dropped frames, and a significant loss in the quality of rendered images. If the quality of images cannot be maintained, the advantages of placing several players on the screen at the same time are outweighed by the inability of the operator to reliably view the results of his or her editing decisions.

Operations of the image processing system shown in *Figure 1* are

summarised in *Figure 4*. At step **401** the system is switched on, and the processing system **101** loads operating system instructions for initial operation. At step **402**, if necessary, instructions for image processing are installed onto the hard disk drive **212** from the CDROM drive **211**, or possibly from a network such as the Internet. At step **403** clips are imported as necessary from digital tape, which may be from a digital tape player connected directly to the processing system **101** or over a high bandwidth network connection.

Image processing is performed at step **404**. This includes compositing actions, editing, additional import and export of image and other media types, and generally all those steps that are required to form a finished clip or scene. At step **405** the finished clips are stored back onto digital tape and at step **406** the system is closed down and switched off.

The graphics card **208**, first shown in *Figure 2*, has its main hardware components summarised in block form in *Figure 5*. A connection between the graphics card **208** and the crosspoint switch **207** is made by an input output circuit **501**, that comprises address and data connections, buffers, encoders, decoders and control interfaces. The input output circuit **501** facilitates a direct connection to the memory **502** and multiple graphics processors **503**. A digital to analogue converter **504** converts digital color values into analogue form, suitable for direct supply to the monitor **102**. All types of graphics card include the arrangement summarised in *Figure 5*. Depending on the types of graphics rendering that is to be performed, the details of the graphics card circuitry, particularly in the arrangement of the memory and graphics processors, may differ considerably. In image processing applications, it is common to require a combination of two dimensional and three dimensional graphical capabilities, and these must usually be performed with a high level

of computational efficiency.

In order to meet the demands of common image processing requirements, the OpenGL standard has been developed. This defines a set of methods for controlling drawing processes that can be performed on a wide variety of graphics hardware. Interpretation of OpenGL drawing commands is performed by an OpenGL state machine. This may be implemented either by instructions executing on the CPUs **201** and **202**, or, as in the preferred embodiment, in dedicated hardware components optimally configured to render OpenGL commands, located in the graphics card itself.

The OpenGL state machine is summarised in *Figure 6*. The hardware components of the graphics card shown in *Figure 5* are configured in such a way as to implement the state machine shown in *Figure 6* with a high degree of efficiency. This requires a combination of hardware, software and multiple state machines configured in highly complex ways, so as to ensure the highest possible level of efficiency from the minimum amount of custom silicon circuitry.

The OpenGL state machine performs processing upon two fundamental types of data. These are vertex data **601** and pixel data. Vertex data **601** defines points that are to be joined by lines and possibly areas that are to be shaded in some way. Pixel data **602** includes raw image data such as that supplied from digitised film clips, and also texture maps. The full details of the various components **601** to **610** of the OpenGL state machine may be found in chapter 1 of the OpenGL Programming Guide, Third Edition, published by Addison-Wesley, ISBN 0-201-60458-2, as well as several widely available sources on the Internet. Each of these components **601** to **610** has associated with it certain state variables, which define how that stage of the state machine is to operate. For example, a particular state

variable may define whether or not to apply Gouraud shading to an area. A complete set of the state variable for the state machine shown in *Figure 6* is known as an OpenGL context, or simply a context.

Efficient hardware implementations of the OpenGL state machine shown in *Figure 6* rely heavily on the use of pipelining. Pipelining breaks down complicated processes into several simple stages, each of which can perform simultaneously at a higher speed than a non-pipelined version of the process. An example is multiplication. A multiplier may be implemented to generate the product of two values in one hundred nanoseconds using a non pipelined process, or in ten nanoseconds using a ten stage pipelined process. In the latter case, results still take one hundred nanoseconds to appear, but new inputs and outputs can be supplied and received from the multiplier circuit at a rate ten times higher than this. In most situations, a delay of one hundred nanoseconds is not as important as the overall throughput of the process, which is one new result every ten nanoseconds. Pipelining can be thought of as an assembly-line process.

In a typical OpenGL hardware implementation, pipelining techniques are extensively used. Once all the state variables are set correctly, and the assembly-line process is functioning in a predictable way, the efficiencies brought to graphics rendering by this technique are considerable. However, when one or several state variables are changed, the conditions of the assembly line are modified, and this requires a process of flushing a pipeline. As the depth of a pipeline is not fixed, and the pipeline may use first-in-first-out buffers, this flushing task can take a variable amount of time and a potentially large corresponding number of CPU clock cycles. If several concatenated pipelines have to be cleared, the performance penalty of pipeline flushing can be very severe. For this reason it is preferable to

minimise the amount of changes that are made to the OpenGL state machine during the process of graphics rendering.

OpenGL was developed with the intention of improving the efficiency of rendering an image or a sequence of moving images. Once the state variables are correctly set, an OpenGL optimised graphics card can perform with extremely high efficiency, and render complex photorealistic scenes in real time. However, in the known art, if multiple players were displayed simultaneously on the same screen **102**, using the same graphics card **208**, the differing state requirements from player to player would result in the requirement to change OpenGL state variables, or possibly even complete OpenGL contexts at a rate that would significantly impair the capability of such a system to render moving images of a high quality. This reduction in efficiency would be sufficient to prevent such an arrangement being useful in a competitive image processing environment.

OpenGL is a widely adopted standard for communicating with Graphics cards, and as a result many graphics card are designed to implement the OpenGL state machine using customised silicon circuitry specifically tailored to the requirements of the OpenGL state machine. However, any efficient hardware implementation of graphics rendering functions will employ a level of pipelining, and will thus benefit from the invention that will be described herein. Furthermore, it is known to perform OpenGL rendering using software running on the main CPUs **201** and **202**. Under these conditions the level of pipelining is typically much reduced. Nevertheless, the invention will provide benefits even when most of the rendering processes are performed on the general purpose CPUs of the processing system **101**.

The contents of the main memory **206** shown in *Figure 2*, during

image processing **404**, are detailed in *Figure 7*. Irix[™] operating system instructions **701** facilitate common processing system functionality that is shared by all the processes operating on the system **101**. These include scheduling and prioritisation of the processes, allocation to CPU **201** or CPU **202** of individual process threads, file system management for storage devices **211** and **212**, and so on. Image processing instructions **702** include all the instructions for performing image processing. These include player instructions and scheduler instructions. A data stack **703** is provided by the operating system **701** for temporary data storage. Data for scheduler instructions **704** provides storage of information of relevance to the present invention. User interface data **705** facilitates instantiation of the degenerate player that is used to display user interface components or widgets on the display **102**. Player data **711**, **712** and **713** comprises data for each of the instantiated players **301**, **302** and **303** respectively. Other data structures include various data items required for full functioning of the processing system, including scene data that defines how clips and other image-related data are combined to form a final output scene that is rendered by a player.

The invention is summarised in *Figure 8*. This summarises the objects that are created as a result of executing the image processing instructions **702**. The three players are represented by instantiated objects **801**, **802** and **803** that execute as separate threads. Each player thread **801** to **803** supplies graphics requests to a respective queue **811**, **812** and **813**. The queues **811** to **813** are interrogated by a scheduler **821**, that decides which of the queues shall be serviced next. The UI thread **804** and the UI queue **814** are treated in the same way as the players **801** to **803** and queues **811** to **813**. Once the scheduler has decided which queue to service next, it removes the next graphics request from that queue, and supplied this to an

OpenGL thread.

Instructions for the scheduler include instructions for identifying the existing conditions of the graphics rendering process **831**, comparing required conditions of queued graphics requests from the players **801** to **804** with the existing conditions, and scheduling a preferred graphics request in response to the comparison of conditions. These conditions are, in the present embodiment, the set of state variables of the OpenGL state machine. However, these could be any set of conditions that, when changed, reduce the efficiency of a graphics rendering process. The preferred graphics request is selected in response to a requirement for minimising state changes in the graphics pipeline. This is a form of scheduling, in that from the plurality of queued graphics requests from the players **801** to **804**, a single graphics request is selected as being the next to be rendered. Thus, the order in time in which graphics requests are rendered is controlled by the scheduler, in order to minimise the state changes that are required for the requests to be processed.

A graphics request is a small collection of OpenGL draw instructions. In order to render a frame of a complex three dimensional scene, many hundreds of graphics requests would be required. By splitting up the task of drawing a frame of image data into small bundles of graphics commands, the scheduler gets the chance to continuously switch between players in order to optimally choose which graphics request to schedule as being next. Once the preferred graphics request has been scheduled in this way, it is removed from its respective queue **811** to **814** and supplied to the OpenGL thread **831**.

Details of the scheduler **821** shown in *Figure 8* are shown in *Figure 9*. The scheduler comprises a sequence of instructions that have the effect of

executing several steps. At step **901** the first or next of the players **801** to **804** is selected. At step **902** a player strategy is applied to obtain the next graphics request from the player. Strictly speaking, this could involve executing instructions that are part of the player, not the scheduler. For the purposes of convenience of explanation, all scheduling-related instructions shall be considered herein as part of the scheduler, although in practice this may not be the most efficient method of implementation.

The player strategy is applied to the contents of a queue **811** to **814**. In its simplest possible method of operation, each queue is a first-in-first-out (FIFO) buffer. However, re-ordering of queued graphics requests, even from the same player, can sometimes be beneficial, and so the player strategy can, if appropriate, cause each queue to yield an appropriate next graphics request, that is not necessarily the same as that which would be supplied by a FIFO buffer.

At step **903** the required state and estimated duration of the graphics request obtained at step **902** are identified. At step **904** a question is asked as to whether there is another player that remains for consideration. If so, control is directed to step **901**. Alternatively control is directed to step **905**.

At step **905** a scheduler strategy is applied to identify the player having the a preferred graphics request. Effectively this identifies the preferred graphics request from all the players **801** to **804**. The scheduler strategy is a strategy distinct from the player strategy, but which operates in a similar way. At step **906** the preferred graphics request is removed from the queue of the player identified at step **905**. In summary, graphics requests within a player's queue are sorted according to a player strategy. Each player thereby has a graphics request identified from its queue, that it prefers to be processed next. The scheduler strategy compares each of the graphics

requests identified in this way, and also considers the current state of the OpenGL state machine. A graphics request is then removed from a player in accordance with the priority measured by the scheduler strategy. Once this has been done, control is directed back to step **901**. Usually there will be a limit to the size of the queue for each player, and so a condition will eventually be reached either where some or all of the queues are empty for a portion of each monitor frame, or, alternatively, where the queues become full and the graphics card **208** is having difficulty in keeping up with the demand placed on it by the players **801** to **804**.

The graphics queue **811** shown in *Figure 8* is detailed in *Figure 10*. Each graphics queue has an associated priority level **1001**, that can be used by the scheduler strategy at step **905** in *Figure 9*, to influence the choice as to which player's queue to service next. The priority level is expressed as an integer in the range zero to two hundred and fifty-five. The queue comprises graphics requests **1002**, **1003** and **1004**, each of which encapsulates several OpenGL drawing commands. Each graphics request has associated with it certain data items that are used during the implementation of a strategy.

The due time **1011** is the frame number, offset from the present frame, by which the graphics request should be drawn in order to maintain the correct frame rate for the player. For example, if the monitor's refresh rate is one hundred hertz, and the frame rate for a player is twenty-five hertz, then due times will have values such as 02, 06, 10, 14 and so on, occurring at one in every four frames. If the due time for a particular graphics request is a long way off, then this makes it possible for the scheduler to select a graphics request that is more urgent, even if this requires a significant change of OpenGL state or a full context switch. The due time may be expressed as a frame number, or as being as-soon-as-possible, or whenever there is some

spare processing capacity available. User interface widgets usually require updates as fast as possible, whereas some players may only need to be updated as a background process whenever there is some spare processing time on the graphics card.

5 The required state **1012** specifies the state that is required by the graphics request. This may be compared with the current state of the OpenGL thread **831**, and a graphics request requiring the least amount of state change can be selected. The estimated duration **1013** is the estimated time for the graphics request to execute on the graphics card. This
10 information can be used to optimise the scheduling of a graphics request under certain conditions. The graphics request itself is shown at **1014**. This comprises a short sequence of OpenGL drawing commands.

 The player strategy applied at step **902** in *Figure 9* is detailed in *Figure 11*. At step **1101** graphics requests with the earliest due times **1011** are
15 identified from within the queue. At step **1102**, from the graphics requests identified at step **1101**, a graphics request is selected that has a required state **1012** that is most similar to that of the current state of the OpenGL state machine.

 Data flow associated with the player strategy **902** is summarised in
20 *Figure 12*. From each graphics request **1002**, **1003**, **1004** in a queue, the required state **1012** and due time **1011** are identified and supplied to the player strategy **902**. The player strategy **902** also received the current state **1201** of the OpenGL state machine as an input. These data items are compared and this results in a single graphics request being selected from
25 the queue, which is identified by means of a pointer **1202**. This strategy is an example. Different types of player may be given different strategies, for example a user interface player may be given a different strategy **902** from a

normal player. In the present embodiment the strategies are the same. However, it will be understood by those skilled in the art, that several differing strategies may be applied according to context, including selecting a different set of strategies that are optimised for a graphics card from a particular manufacturer. This also applies to the scheduler strategies to be described next.

The scheduler strategy applied at step **905** in *Figure 9* is detailed in *Figure 13*. At step **1301** graphics requests with earliest due times are identified. From these, at step **1302**, are selected graphics requests from the queue or queues with highest priority **1001**. At step **1303**, if more than one graphics request remains for consideration, a graphics request is selected that is most similar to the current state of the OpenGL state machine. Priority levels **1001** are typically the same for several of the queues, resulting in a coarse prioritisation into a few categories such as high, medium and low, being represented as integers such as one, two and three. At step **1304** an optimisation is performed, in which the estimated duration **1013** for several of the identified graphics requests is considered, and an attempt is made to identify a different order of scheduling that would result in more players' frames meeting their due times **1011**. If this is possible, the graphics request identified at step **1303** is discarded, and the alternative identified by the optimisation process is selected instead.

The data flow associated with the implementation of the scheduler strategy **905** is shown in *Figure 14*. Each player **801** to **804** has an associated identified graphics request **1401**, **1402**, **1404**. The estimated duration **1013**, required state **1012** and due time **1011** of each of these identified graphics requests is supplied to the scheduler strategy **905**, in combination with the current state **1201** of the OpenGL thread **831**. The

scheduler strategy selects a preferred graphics request on the basis of several comparisons, resulting in a pointer **1411** to a player identified as having the preferred graphics request in its queue. Once identified in this way, the scheduler **821** removes the preferred graphics from its queue and
5 passes this on to the OpenGL thread **831**.

The consequences and advantages of the invention are shown in the form of a timing diagram of graphics request processing performed by the graphics card **208**. Player **801** has a required frame rate of thirty frames a second, and in this example it is assumed that the monitor refresh rate is
10 sixty frames a second. Player **801** has a high priority and so graphics requests for player **801** tend to get rendered before any other graphics requests. Player **801** gets priority and its requests are shown in *Figure 15* as occurring in large chunks every other frame. It is not necessary for there to be an integer relationship between frame rate for a player and the refresh
15 rate of the monitor. The player updates its due time as a frame number in accordance with a discarded remainder accumulation, and will result in a pattern of frame activity that changes, for example, 2,2,3,2,2,2,3 if there is a slight deliberate decrease in the frame rate of player **801**. Player **802** has a frame rate of fifteen hertz, and a lower priority than player **801**. However, it
20 can be seen from the timing diagram that it still is able to meet its due time of frame, frame 4 and so on. Player **803** is a low priority non-specific frame rate player that only gets allocated time when none of the other players requires attention. The UI thread **804** has highest priority, but requires very little to be drawing to be performed, compared to the other players **801** to **803**.

25 The graphics requests are not of a fixed size, but they are always reasonably small, so that the scheduler **821** gets a chance to switch between players whenever this is appropriate. The invention facilitates multitasking of

the graphics card **208** between multiple competing asynchronous players **801** to **804**, and allocates its resources in accordance with a combination of due time and required state information. This minimises the unnecessary amount of state changes that are required to occur within the graphics card and its OpenGL state machine, while at the same time ensuring that multiple players having unrelated frame rates continue to update without interfering with each other. The players **801** to **804** may have similar or widely different required OpenGL states for their graphics requests, whichever condition arises, however, in response to user configuration of the players, the invention ensures that optimal use is made of the available graphics hardware.

The invention has been described without reference to double buffering, which is a technique that is used in all high quality image processing systems. Double buffering has been omitted from the description for the purpose of simplifying the description. However, those skilled in the art will understand that the preferred embodiment of the invention includes the use of double buffering techniques. This may be implemented in the following way. Once a player has supplied all the graphics requests required for a particular frame, the player sets a flag indicating that once all the queued requests for that frame have been passed to the graphics thread, then the front and back buffers for that player should be swapped. Each player has its own front and back buffers.